The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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KEATING LANDS.
(Elected twice Counties of McKean, Potter, Somerset, Clinton and Clearfield.)
Smethport, Pa.

RACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Upstairs in Orantwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. RACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
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All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Particular attention to collections.

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Office over Parker & Mahon's store,
MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

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Attorney at Law.
Office with Hon. Conley, over Pemberton's Store,
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PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanSooy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Office in Van Sooy building, corner of Corydon and Mechanic Streets.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive subscriptions for the sale of said estate, and will give information cheerfully, in any locality of this Estate, to McKean County. Office—Court House.
Pro. Secretary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873.

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent,
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block,
SMETHPORT, PA.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church.
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
AND
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, Proprietor.
This House is located at the junction of the D., N. Y. & P., and McK. and B. Railroads. It has been newly fitted and furnished, and no pains will be spared to accommodate Guests.
☞ A clean meal and clean bed guaranteed.

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the Railroad Station, and the D., N. Y. & P. Passenger depots.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
Ed. Bolan, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

J. P. WENDEL,
DEALER IN
Fine Groceries
AND
PROVISIONS,
Flour, Pork, Lard, Salt, Fish.
SELECTED TEAS.
Pure COFFEES and SPICES.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
And a great variety of all other goods usually kept in a First-class Store.
Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. C. HAMLIN,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
RANGES, STOVES,
Shelf Furniture, Tinware,
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
Cor. Main and Church Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.

My Neighbor and I.

Oh! I pity my neighbor over the way,
She has nothing to do but yawn all day;
No little hands to tumble her hair,
No little "nuisance" to vex her with care,
No little "torment" to worry and tease;
Nothing to do but cossett her own ease.

Poor rich neighbor, I'm sorry for you—
Sorry because you have "nothing to do."
Sorry, because, as the days go by,
You are restless and weary, you know not why,
And once in a while I can see the trace
Of many a tear on your fair proud face.

I am only a laborer's wife,
Doing my part in the treadmill of life.
Yes; my husband, to toil all day,
Fighting the giants of "want" away.
Baby and I are busy, too,
But we're plenty of time to be sorry for you.

Baby's a nuisance, a plague and a joy;
But then, you see, he's my own sweet boy,
I've no time for a groan or a sigh,
No time to be idle as days go by;
My arms are full as the day is long,
Full as my heart with its happy song.

Poor rich neighbor over the way,
Watching my baby and me at play,
What of your wealth if your heart is bare?
'Tis to love and be loved that makes life so fair.
So, neighbor mine, I can tell you true,
Indeed I'd rather be I than you.

BESSIE.

It was a warm, bright day, and pretty Bessie Willis looked longingly out from her window in the great hotel with a homesick feeling at her heart.

"I wish I could go out," she said, softly, to herself. "I wish I dared go out alone, for Herbert never thinks of me any more than he would of a statue set in a niche."

Herbert was her brother, lodging in some remote room of that same big house, and sometimes she would scarcely see him for days together.

They were all alone in the world, this bright young sister, and her merry-hearted, careless brother.

There had been a little property left them when their parents died, and as soon as Herbert was twenty-one years of age, he sold it, and taking the proceeds, hurried away to London with his sister in charge, only too eager to make his fortune in the world.

He thought he could easily obtain some pleasant and lucrative situation. But situations were not so easily obtained, and prudent, practical little Bessie knew that their small fortune was wasting slowly week by week.

She knew it was useless to talk of this to Herbert. It only fretted and annoyed him, and he told her often what a paltry speck it all would be compared with the wealth he was going to accumulate.

So she drew further away from him, and only answered his merry "Good morning, little pigeon," or careless "Good night, sis," with a pleading smile or a grateful nod.

But this Sunday she was so tired and lonely, she wondered if she could not win Herbert's attention for a little while.

They did not even sit at the same table in the long dining-room, for Herbert had grown intimate with a party of young gentlemen who boarded there, and there were no ladies at their table.

But thinking of the dear old home, and of how long it was since they had talked together, Bessie wrote her brother a little note, and stealing down to the dining-room just before it was time for the bell, she laid it close beside his plate. As she took her own place beside old Mrs. Vanders, she had failed to notice that some of the people at the the other table had changed places, and a strange gentleman, with a stern, pale face, had taken her note from under the edge of his plate.

He read the name on the outside—"Herbert," and looking very much puzzled, put it into his vest pocket. While waiting for dessert, he took the little missive out again, and screening it by an apparently careless arrangement of his napkin, read:

"DEAR HERBERT—I would like to see some of the churches, if you do not mind taking me in my winter dress. I will wait for you in the parlor. Please come up immediately after dinner, and I will have my hat on, and be all ready to start. Yours, lovingly,

"BESSIE."

"It is evidently a mistake," the man said to himself, "but how to rectify it I do not know." So he went up to the parlor with a sort of guilty feeling. There was the sweet faced girl he had seen at the table, just fastening on her hat.

She did not notice him, but presently a group of young gentlemen came in, and the sweet face brightened visibly, as the girl stepped forward, saying:

"Are you going, Herbert? Did you find my note?"

"Note!" one of the young men said. "I have seen no note."

"Allow me, please," suggested the stranger, taking the note from his pocket.

"Mr. Herbert!" said one of the young men, in a respectful tone.

"I found this letter beside my plate, and as my name is really Herbert, the idea did not occur to me that any one also could bear the same name at the same table. Allow me now to deliver the perplexing missive to its rightful owner."

"And that is me, I take it," said Herbert Willis, laughing merrily. "Here, Bessie, you know my two friends, Wilson and Waters, and this is Mr. Herbert; my sister, Miss Willis."

Mr. Herbert bowed, and Bessie said, as Herbert twirled the note in his fingers:

"Can't you go with me, Bert?"

"I'm afraid not to-night, pigeon," was the slightly hesitating answer.

"Well, never mind," she said, dropping her wistful eyes, and lessening her shawl.

After a few more careless, polite words, the young gentlemen went out together, but Mr. Herbert lingered. He spoke some pleasant words to Bessie, and she tried to answer him with a steady voice; but she was thinking how lonely the evening would seem in her little room up stairs.

"You are disappointed," he said, gently.

"Oh, I am foolish, I know; but my brother is always so busy and happy with his friends that he does not think of me."

"There is a church near here," he said, referring to her note; "only the next corner. "Let's take a peep at it."

She drew up her shawl again, and smiled gladly, not thinking if there was any lack of conventionality in his proposal. They went out like two children, and he offered her his arm.

The church was decorated, the sweet breath of flowers filled the air, and the deep tones of the organ seemed to invite them to enter. It was early yet, and few people were there. They went in quietly, and took a seat in a vacant pew. Something in the hushed and holy charm touched Bessie's homesick heart, and dropping her face upon her hands, she wept bitterly.

It was a curious position for a grave and dignified bachelor to find himself in. Sitting beside a strange young lady, hearing her sob, and yet not knowing what comfort to offer her.

Presently she raised her head and smiled.

"Please let's go out," she said. "I do not want to stay here any longer." So they went out again into the cool spring air; and Bessie talked of her old home; of her mother, who was one of the sweetest and kindest of women; of her present loneliness, and by-and-bye of Herbert, her handsome, cheery brother, of whom she was so proud.

"He ought to be a very happy fellow to have a sister so devoted to him," said the man.

"Everybody loves him," was the enthusiastic reply. "But, oh," and her voice fell again, "he does not know anything about money. He is paying out all we have, and making no provision for the future. He pays now more than three pounds every week for our board, and he ought not to."

"But what can he do?" asked Mr. Herbert.

"I want him to take two or three rooms unfurnished, and let me keep house. It would give me something to do, and be ever so much cheaper for us."

The man smiled at her womanly plans, and said: "You are right, child, very right. Meanwhile, what is your brother doing?"

"I do not know," she said, in a very low voice. "I am afraid not much of anything."

"Well, we will see about that," was the reply; "but there is a house in Fort street, where the people are going abroad on the first of May, and some one must stay there during their absence. There is a good housekeeper there, and you and your brother can have whatever rooms you please"—

"Oh, sir," interrupted Bessie, "are you in earnest? Can we really have a home?"

"Certainly, child; and I do not wonder you long for a home after your isolated life in that great hotel. But to tell the truth, I went from the Fort street house down there to board because I was so confoundedly tired of parties and receptions that I did not care a straw for. I will go back and take my old room for the summer."

"Can you? Will your friends be willing?"

The man laughed.

"My friends never dictate to me," he said; "but we are talking too much business for Sunday."

The girl grew thoughtful again, but when they went up the steps together, and parted at the door, her face was radiant with a new light. She was going to have a home, she and Herbert.

The great house was beautiful to look upon, but the upper story had never been furnished. Here Bessie set up her household shrine, and gathered her homelike treasures about her. And here her brother and Mr. Herbert came every evening to chat awhile, to propose a ride or plan some pleasant excursion.

Herbert had gone to work in earnest, his ambition had taken a tangible form, and Bessie fretted no more about the future. But one day (the summer had passed away, and the autumn was waning late) she said, suddenly:

"Mr. Herbert, when your friends come back, who formerly lived here, they will want their house of course. We ought to be making some preparations to leave, ought we not?"

"Oh, no," he answered. "They came home a month ago, and are living somewhere."

"But what do they propose to do with their house?"

"Well, they don't own it. To tell the truth, Bessie, I own it, and I purpose to give it to my wife for a bridal present."

"To your wife!" Bessie face grew white as she spoke.

"Yes, if she would like it. Tell me, little woman—it is you I want for my wife—would you like the house?"

"I don't—think—I care much—about the house," said Bessie, her color coming back again.

"But you would like the owner? Oh! Bessie, darling, don't flatter me so much, say you would like me"—

"I do like you now," whispered the happy girl, blushing more and more. "I always have."

Newspapers by Electricity.

A London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* says: It has been hinted from time to time that one of our wealthy London journals has "under consideration" the practicability of printing its sheets in several of the great towns simultaneously, in order to secure a distribution of its copies as early as the various local journals, which are so fast depreciating the circulation and once paramount influence of their London contemporaries. How can this staggering feat be accomplished? The leading journal had its attention drawn some weeks ago to an electric machine in operation at the London stock exchange, by which the fluctuating quotations are telegraphed to a number of city offices, where an instrument, composed of movable figures and a dial plate, is made to record changes from hour to hour. If an electrical current can be made to manipulate movable figures, it was conceived that a system of mechanical type setting might be carried on simultaneously in a number of distant places, the operation being directed from a central office in London, the news being there collected from all parts of the world, and that the "copy" might be put in type at several provincial offices simultaneously by operating on an electrical keyboard, or a number of keyboards, controlled in the central office. This idea, like so many other inventions, is not new. Mr. McKay, of the Warrington *Guardian*, worked upon the same line of invention about eight years ago, to my knowledge, and simultaneous type-setting by machinery was by him carried to a practicable issue, though he found that his invention did not result in profit. He worked a number of type setting machines by operating on one keyboard, and proposed to set up newspaper columns for any number of papers by this simultaneous process, the only difference being that the various machines could not be placed in distant places. In other words, he did not connect them with electricity. The fact remains that he actually worked some ten or twelve machines on this principle of connected action, which derived its directing power from one keyboard. There is no moral doubt that the same thing can be done on a wider scale by electric agency. But, if done, would the game be worth the candle? I know the *Times*, or rather the manager of its mechanical department, is putting the thing to a private test in order to ascertain its mechanical probabilities. If that can be made clear, the *Times* directors are not likely to be deterred by financial timidity from the next step in the unparalleled adventure. What a world of journalistic development the prospect opens to prescient eyes.

Cheese Factories in England.

British farmers are notoriously slow to accept innovations, and this may be said without fear of hurting their feelings, as they are well aware of it, and in fact rather pride themselves on their conservatism. But they are now moving in a direction which possesses some interest to Canadian farmers. The United States and Canada may be said to have absolute possession of the British cheese market except for certain fine brands with which we do not compete. Our factory system has already made its way into Britain, and it as successful there as it is here. And now they are going to adopt another of our institutions, the dairymen's association. Certain leading spirits think that it is a shame that English cheese makers can be beaten in their own markets, and they are going to leave no stone unturned in the attempt to regain possession. Dear land and high taxes will operate against them just so distance will against us. The future will show whether the new British dairymen's association, which was formally instituted at Birmingham recently, will enable the farmers over the water to drive us out of their markets. We opine, says the *Canadian Farmer*, that it will not. Nevertheless, it is never well to have only one string to one's bow. The move of our English brethren should teach us to be on the alert for new markets. And if it should also direct our energies more to the manufacture of butter by the factory system, it will benefit us as much as it will them.

IT WAS TOO BAD.—Jones is suing for a divorce from his wife, who has deceived him. He could not help, after discovering her guilt, rating her soundly for it. "The idea," she said, bursting into tears, "the idea of treating me so brutally, when I had given myself so much trouble to keep you from knowing anything of it so as not to worry you. And this is the thanks I get!"

Village Improvement Societies.

In an article on the above subject in *Scribner* Dr. Holland says: There are just about four months in the year in which an ordinary country village is a pleasant place to dwell in, viz.: from May to September. The muddy streets and sidewalks of autumn and spring, and the icy and snowy ways of winter, render it uncomfortable for walking or driving. The foliage and herbage of summer cover up the ugly spots, and the greenery of the growing months transforms the homeliest details into the pleasant and picturesque. The moment the greenery disappears, dilapidated fences, broken down sheds, unkept enclosures, neglected trees, and all the unattractive uglinesses of the village assert themselves. The village is beautiful no longer. There are thousands of villages scattered over the country in which there has never been a public spirited attempt made to reduce their disorder to order, their ugliness to beauty, their discomforts to comfort. Every man takes care, or does not take care, of his own. There is no organic and sympathetic unity, and the villages, instead of being beautiful wholes, are inharmonious aggregations. Some paint and some do not paint. Some keep their grounds well, and others do not keep their grounds at all. Unsightly wrecks of vehicles, offensive piles of rubbish, are exposed here and there, and every man apparently feels at liberty to make his belongings as unpleasant to his neighbor as it pleases him. No public sentiment of order is developed; no local pride is fostered; there is apparently no desire for beauty or convenience that goes one step beyond one's home in any case.

It is, therefore, with great gratification that we notice here and there the organization of village improvement societies, and the beautiful work which they are accomplishing. Wherever they have been in existence long enough to accomplish anything, shade trees are planted by the side of highways; old neglected commons are fenced in, graded and planted; sidewalks are laid in all the streets, and a public interest in order and beauty is developed, which makes every man more careful of his own. Two villages, of which we happened to know, have been quite transformed within two or three years by the operations of these organizations; and their beneficent and beautiful work, already done, will insure to their localities a certain amount of beauty and convenience for the next hundred years. They have not been met by the public apathy that they anticipated, and they have been enabled by subscriptions, fairs, and festivals, to raise sufficient money for the work they have instituted, while individual citizens have co-operated with them in their schemes.

There is no good reason why every considerable village of the country should not be made convenient, healthful, and beautiful, by the operations of such societies as these. There is no good reason why a public feeling of pride should not be engendered by them, and an earnest purpose developed to make each village more attractive than its neighbor. Selfish interest is all on the side of the societies; for improvement in beauty and comfort means improvement in value. Emulation between neighbors and between villages is excited, and niggardly property holders are shamed into efforts to contribute to the popular desire for harmony. This is not a theory; it is experience; for, wherever they have been tried, these societies have done the work and exercised the influence we have stated.

Again, these societies are agencies of culture. Developing a public spirit and a feeling of local pride, they cannot fail to bear fruit in other and higher directions. Public and domestic architecture will be the first to feel the effect of the new sentiment. Men will build pretty houses, in tone with the new order of things. New ambition will be developed with relation to public buildings and their surroundings. The new town hall will be better than the old. The new church will be an ornament and a glory, which the old one was not. Lyceums, reading clubs, and libraries, are just as natural an outgrowth of a public spirit engendered by these societies, and a public culture nourished by them, as they are, themselves, the outgrowth of a public necessity.

Signs of the Times.

When you see half a dozen boys hiding behind a box in the alley it is a sign that they are nice, good lads, who want to do right and become governors of States.

When you see the half dozen joined by a seventh, who has a quart of canned blackberries in his hand, it is a sign that he has been down in the cellar taking an inventory of stock.

When you see the seven boys dipping into the can with paddles, it is a sign that preserves agree with the human system.

When you see a small boy leaning up against the back kitchen, tears in his eyes, a ruffled look to his clothing, and a general air of disconsolation about him, it is a sign his mother missed the can, trapped him by looking at his tongue, and that she put in some lively work on his physical system.

Sunflower seeds ground into meal, and the meal mixed with onion juice, is warranted to add five pounds of flesh per week to the leanest man.

IN THE BONANZA.

Fifteen Hundred Feet Under Ground and What May be Seen There.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Sentinel* says: It only takes five minutes. You step on the cage and the hand that guides the Titan at the surface touches the rein of his black monster and you are plunged into the gloom. In a moment the lights of earth go out; by the glare of lanterns you know you are passing dripping timbers; the sounds from above grow faint and fainter and cease; the vapors rise around you as from a caldron; you hear now and then a rumble in the depths as though the dark [illegible] you listen, expecting to hear the mutterings of the gnomes which guard the sacred treasures; there comes a dance of the cage beneath your feet; you know the hand above has touched the bit of his burden bearer, and then the cage stops and you are more than a quarter of a mile below the busy city which your just a few moments before left; from the dusty highway you have stepped into the world's grandest treasure house; you have passed from the temperate into the tropical zone in a moment—you are in the Bonanza. It takes but a little space to complete the transition; it takes but a moment to describe it; but the change is wonderful, and, to one of a thoughtful mind, the wonder increases with each returning visit. It is no little thing to work a mine 1,500 feet below the surface. True, there are broad avenues there; broad timbers which like Atlas seem competent to bear the world upon their broad backs; there are engines at work and cars running; but every glimpse of the men there reveals the exertion necessary to keep up this conflict with the spirits which guard the buried treasure below. The men are stripped to the waist, those brawny delvers, with perspiration bursting from every pore, and their bodies shining as it is said the Spanish victims shone in the sunlight when stretched upon the fatal stone upon the top of Tecocla, ere the Aztec priests tore out their hearts for a sacrifice.

These white breasts have another significance. On the surface servile races may take from the laborer his bread; down in that gloom there is no fear of competition. The pale faces there hold sway. There the Caucasian race is indispensable, for what is needed among ignomes is a steady brain, a quick, strong hand, a ruling intelligence. Those strongholds are not stormed until grappled with by the world's ruling races. It looks pleasant down there in the mimic streets and under the lantern's glare; but before those streets were opened there was in the stifling air a work performed which cannot be calculated. Picks were swung, drills were struck, powder was burned, men fainted and fell in their places, but the work went on. So it will proceed in the future, until, probably, after another sixteen years, they will be working 3,000 feet below the surface as unconcerned as they now delve at the present levels. We pass through a long drift, and suddenly we find where an attacking column are driving into the ore. The sight is magnificent; but for those in the East who fancy that silver mining is a light thing to accomplish, one visit here would dispel the illusion. A glimpse at the work, a glance at the machinery, a few thoughts of the study required to make a successful battle against the rock, the water, the danger and the gnomes, would suddenly reveal to them how it is that a first-class miner has to be a first-class man, and how, after he completes this education below ground, he can seize upon the ordinary avocations of life as a student after compassing algebra is never more troubled by a proposition in arithmetic. But we are on the cage once more, the bell up above signals that there is precious freight on board, and in five minutes more we are out of the depths, the blessed sunlight comes to us again, the summer strikes us with a chill, we are out of the depths and have done the Bonanza.

Paper Blankets.

A suggestion, says the *British Mail*, that has frequently been made in the newspaper, that a sheet of brown paper used as a bed covering, between or on the top of other wrappers, will impart additional warmth and be as serviceable as a blanket, has been acted upon by Mr. Loder, who has taken out a patent for paper blankets. They are perforated at distances of about four inches, in order to promote the ventilation, which the density of the brown paper materially interrupts. The paper blankets will be a great boon to the poor, and as they are clean, economical and ready for use in any emergency, they will be acceptable in hospitals, for the supply of which Mr. Loder has already obtained two or three contracts. In schools and private families their cleanliness and comfort will bring them into much service, and in hot climates, where blankets are liable to be infested with insects, these paper coverlets will be found to be very desirable. They will also be welcome for being light as well as efficient. The price for a blanket forty-eight by thirty-one inches is 4d., and the larger sizes 5d. and 6d. each.

The Norwich *Bulletin* says nothing pleases a conscientious bachelor so much as to dine with a married friend and see the baby put its foot into the gravy.

Twenty-one of the elect Governors this fall!

Time moves the Democrats hear and read Col. Ingersoll's speeches the madder they become.

The Democratic Texas legislature has appropriated $5,000 for a portrait of the great Democrat, General Lee.

Colonel Fellows, Jeff. Davis' private secretary, is stumping in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

Uncle Sammy Unsmuzer is what they call him now in some localities. A very appropriate name.

"View it on whatever side we may, the Democratic canvass does look discouraging."—N. Y. Herald.

It is said several people on the fence are tripping their toes a little on the Hayes and —Cin. Commercial (Ind.)

The Elmira Advertiser wonders if Tweed will get back as close to see the Centennial. Yes, and to vote for Tilden, too.

Gov. Tilden as a railroad attorney: "He's made a fortune, like Jacob in the Bible, by watering stock."—Col. Ingersoll.

The Springfield Republican wishes it were as sure of Hayes' election as that he will, if elected, call Schurz, Bristow and Jewell into the Cabinet.

The charges against Hayes have very suddenly subsided, while those against Tilden are becoming more clearly defined, and specific, daily.

Albany dispatches state that a sculptor is at work upon a burst of Tilden. The Republican party is at work upon a bust of Tilden that will be more astonishing than hers.—Chicago Tribune.

Tired of waiting for the Governor to speak, the Tilden papers are making experiments of their own in explaining that unfortunate income tax business. The trouble is no two explanations agree, and none of them cover the case.—Tribune.

Gov. Hayes sent the following reply to Mr Blaine's dispatch about the victory in Maine: "I returned home last night, and found here your very gratifying dispatch. Your State has done nobly. All honor to her gallant Republicans."

Harper's Weekly has been examining the record of pardons granted by Gov. Tilden, and finds that the number of pardons and commutations granted by him in 1875 was 98, and up to date in 1876, 98, making a total of 196. Since Jan. 1, 1873, 76 convictes have been restored to citizenship, the record in each case being marked, "Not to be published."

Chevalier Bowyer telegraphs to the Cincinnati Gazette that, with all his show of indignant virtue, the Democratic committee on the Freedman's Bank, when it found ex-Representative Pierce, Georgia, a Democrat, as fully involved as anybody, hushed the matter up, and omitted him altogether from its report.

A servant reformer has been unearthed at Raleigh, N. C., where he edits the Daily Sentinel. He was formerly Superintendent of the United States Postoffice and Court House now in course of construction, and a race his discharge by Secretary Sherman because it has been discovered that he got the better of the Government to the amount of $400. He clings to Tilden.

Democratic Com. falls because Democratic cities are busying over the books of the metropolitan police, Parks, Pierce and Bacon and discovering swindles amounting to $3,000,000 in Indiana appropriations. It is neither ancient, that's a fact; but as it is it is just time that those eminent thimblerigging and control of the Government in its the best use can do.—New York Graphic.

The Democratic journals are very much troubled lest Gov. Hayes, if elected, will be unable to control the radicals of his party, and they name them all in a very short list. Now suppose the same able editors prepare a list of the objectionable men in the Democratic party, and see how long a one they can make. They might start with nearly the entire Democratic majority in Congress.—New York Tribune.

The simple story of how they state in the good old Democratic days of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan is very impressive. The average cost per head to every thousand dollars collected and disbursed in that golden era of economy was about $9. During seventeen years of Republican rule the average has been 80 cents. In plain words Democratic office lads stole, proportionally, over ten times as much as their Republican successors.

It would win a good many votes for Tilden and Hendricks if the Democrats could manage to squelch a campaign charge as quickly as the Republicans do. About 12 hours is the average time a Republican scandal has to live, while a charge against the Democrats lives on indefinitely. People are settling down to the belief that the reason of the difference is because on one side the stories can be denied and on the other they cannot.—Tribune.

Congressman "Charley" Walker gave three cheers last year when the Democrats secured a majority of one on the Democratic state ticket of New York. This year there are no such cheers for there is no such majority. The Albany Journal shows that the Democrats have only one representative on the ticket. Controller Robinson was a Republican 10 years, and Hutchinson was a Republican 16 years, and Elect—Gov. Dorsheimer left the Republican party only four years ago. The published records of the remaining candidate are shown by the following from the Journal: "Darius A. Ogden," the candidate for Canal Commissioner, was last chosen to office in direct opposition to the Democracy. He was elected to the Assembly of 1862 on the Republican and People's ticket against the regular Democratic candidate. The rival candidates for Speaker were Henry J. Raymond, Republican, and Horatio Seymour, Democrat. Mr. Ogden voted against the great Democratic leader. Horatio Seymour, and in favor of Mr. Raymond. That was the last appearance in public life until he now comes forward on the Tilden ticket. Dudley S. Gregory, the candidate for State Prison Inspector, was also a Republican. [illegible] the only straight Democrat on the ticket.

The M'Kean Miner.

M. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1876.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR CONGRESS MAN,
W. J. COLEGROVE.
[illegible] Conference.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
LUCIUS ROGERS,
Subject to decision of Senatorial Conference

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
C. H. FOSTER,
Of Bradford township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
F. N. BURNHAM,
Of Eldred township,
G. M. SMITH,
Of Smethport boro'.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
J. E. B. WHITE,
Of Hamlin township.

Associate Judges.

The office of Associate Judge is looked upon by too many persons as a sort of sinecure office—an easy, "soft" position, created especially for the worn out war-horses of the party in the supremacy. The idea is prevalent that no particular ability or especial qualifications are needed in an incumbent of the office, and that any clever soul may receive it as a sort of compliment for past services or an expression of good will and good fellowship. It is not surprising that such a notion should exist. The nominations that have usually been made would seem to indicate this fact. And really, so far as the duties of an Associate Judge residing at a distance from the County seat are concerned they are not often very important or arduous. But it is universally admitted that there should be at least one Associate Judge at the county-seat who has some respectable judicial character and qualifications. He is often called to hear and decide upon legal points and evidence requiring some knowledge of law, some experience and judgment in weighing evidence, and sufficient independence of thought and decision of character to decide for himself, impartially, sensibly and with a view to perfect justice. We are asked to vote for one of two gentlemen in Smethport for that office—W. S. Brownell and [illegible] do not wish to, we intend to utter a word derogatory to the personal character of W. S. Brownell. He is a good neighbor, a good citizen, and a good democrat. He has already held the office five years, long enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition. He has not the slightest claim to a re-election to another five year's term, and there is no reason why the county should thus continue to contribute to his support, (for which he is abundantly able to provide himself,) when it can be equally as well if not better served. By dint of the most persistent individual persuasion, begging them to vote for him "this once," and assuring them that he would never ask them again, and the unceasing use of the argument that his opponent (the late A. N. Taylor) had already had the office one term and did not need it again, he induced scores of Republicans to vote for him five years ago, and was elected by their votes. It is the opinion of a good many democrats and republicans that the "one term doctrine" is as applicable to an Associate Judge as to a President, and that Judge Brownell would have done more credit to himself if he had taken the course of his associate on the bench, and thus shown the consistency of his professions of five years ago, that "one term was enough for any one." The other gentleman we have named, G. M. Smith—was hardly nominated before he was coarsely assailed by the very men who could not say too many sweet things of him two years ago. We learn from a Smethport political writer that he is guilty of many terrible things, the most terrible of which seems to be that he failed to blossom out into a Tilden and Hendricks shrieker, that he was one of three County Commissioners who subscribed for a number of county maps upon the written petition and urgent solicitation of prominent democrats and republicans of the county, and that he was not a so-called "tried and true." When we observe the names of gallant soldiers on the ticket, and especially when we contemplate the unflinching devotion and valuable services to the Union cause of their Smethport candidate for Associate Judge, the force of the soldier argument in their hands seems to strike us with wonderful power. But when we remember that F. N. Burnham was one of the bravest and most faithful of all the noble boys in blue we feel somewhat relieved. There is no good reason why every Republican, should not heartily support G. M. Smith, and there is every reason why all citizens who have any interest in securing capability in the position should vote for him. All assertions that he asked for or was promised the nomination are infamously false, as can be conclusively proven. Certain leading democrats will fight him bitterly purely out of spite and malignity because he had sense enough to see that they only wished to use the Liberal Republican to advance their disloyal purposes, and early took his stand squarely for Hayes and Wheeler. It behooves all Republicans therefore to give him their earnest support.

We have heard good Democrats, and legal gentlemen, of Smethport say previous to the Democratic convention, that they hoped W. S. Brownell would not again receive the nomination for Associate Judge. They said he was a nice man, a good neighbor, and a good Democrat, but had shown during his present term that he had not the proper qualifications for the office. But now these same Honorable and consistent gentlemen will vote for him and urge Republicans to do the same, although they know that they will thus vote against the legal interests of themselves and their clients. He is a democrat, which "covereth up a multitude of sins" in their partisan eyes.

Senator Wallace Impaled.

In his speech at Lock Haven, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Senator Wallace said: "Can you, my Republican friend, look back with pride to the record of your party in the past seven years? Are the men who have made you to blush for their misdeeds fit to be again trusted?" But, senator, suppose they didn't make us blush? And can you look back with pride upon the record of *your* party? It is an odd kind of a man that can be proud of a party which passed the fugitive slave law, which defended human slavery, which tried to curse new states with slavery, which tried to destroy the union with a war which cost a million lives and thousands of millions of money, and which to-day is filling the south with the shrieks of negroes who are being murdered simply because they adhere to the party that freed them from the Democratic owners who bought and sold them under Democratic laws. The Republican party in saving this nation from destruction and in making the negroes free, achieved results which might excuse even serious crimes; but what has the Democratic party ever done but perpetrated crim s without excuse against humanity and civilization?

The Tilden organs never tire of denouncing Secretary Cameron's order to enforce Scott Lord's resolution regarding the Fifteenth Amendment, but every intelligent citizen knows that such a resolution was necessary, or it never would have been offered in Congress by a Democrat, and the Secretary of War is but doing his duty in having the Constitution observed. The Cincinnati *Commercial* on this question remarks;

There has not been a more absurd outcry than that about the use of the "bayonet" in the South. It is the rule of the Derringer in the solid South that this is menacing. The Derringer is the favorite weapon of those who are attempting to practically disfranchise in the South, not only the negroes, but all who are friends of the Nation at large. Of course the Southern States are Republican on a fair vote. They are to be carried for the solid Southern Democracy by the use of the Derringer, and the army is not in a fix to prevent it. Therefore, there is a noise by those who have concealed weapons, that the points of United States bayonets may be seen in the distance.

The Republicans of the First Connecticut district have nominated Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, for Congress. The district is very close, but Hawley has carried it before, and in this Presidential year will be apt to do it again.

There is a lively jumping off the top rail of the fence to the Hayes side of the public farm since Maine has spoken. What a scramble in the same direction there will be when Ohio and Indiana are heard from.

Maine's majority now stands 16,293, and several districts yet to be heard from.

Sheriff Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, which I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 25th day of Sept. A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situated in the township of Bradford, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the creek on the east as follows: Commencing at the creek on the east as follows: Commencing at the creek on the east

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $2.00 per year, or $1.50 if paid in advance. Subscribers are doing the paper an $2.50 must pay in advance, or within three months after the expiration of their subscription.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaches evening at Norwich at 3 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath, and Union Meeting at Cole Creek at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning services. Prayer Meeting once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB MEETING.—There will be a business meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club at their rooms on Saturday evening next. Some important business is to be transacted, and every member, and any who wish to become members, are requested to be present.

M. E. QUARTERLY MEETING.—Next Sunday the 24th inst., the regular Quarterly Meeting services of the M. E. Church of this place will be held, under charge of the Presiding Elder, Rev. L. D. Watson. He will preach Saturday afternoon. This is the last quarterly meeting of this church year, and a general attendance is expected.

MILLINERY WORK.—Ladies wishing Fall or Winter hats will find a full assortment from which to select at Mrs. Patterson's Millinery establishment. All wishing their hats remodelled—either straw or felt—can leave their orders with her with the assurance that they will be promptly and tastefully filled.

HOW THEY VOTE.—They took a vote on one of the Erie trains last week, and Hayes and Wheeler stood 2 to 1. When the train stopped at a station one of the passengers, seeing an Irishman working on the track, called to him and said: "Say, Pat, we have just taken a vote on the train, and we stand 2 to 1 in favor of Hayes and Wheeler; what do you think of that?" Pat took his pipe from his mouth just long enough to say: "To h—l wid yer fashionable cars; just wait till the gr'aved Harum comes along."

CHILDREN EVERYWHERE.—"Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?" "Send it to the editor, of course." "But what are you going to send it to the editor for?" "Cause he says if anybody will send him a club, he will send them a copy of his paper." The mother came near fainting, but recovered herself sufficiently to ask, "But, Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?" "Well, I don't know," replied the urchin, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their papers. I suppose there are lots of such mean people." That boy stands a chance for the Presidency, if he lives.

THE HOMESTEAD SCHOOL.—The fall term of the Smethport Graded School opened on Monday of this week, under charge of Prof. N. B. Farmer as Principal. He has as yet but one Assistant, a Miss Hackett, but will probably engage a second one as soon as circumstances require. Elsewhere in our advertising columns we publish the rates of tuition, which it will be observed are as reasonable as could be desired. Prof. Farmer comes to us well recommended, and his appearance indicates that he can meet every requirement of his position. There need be no necessity for our young people going to foreign schools at great expense while equal advantages can be found at home, and there certainly should be a large attendance at the Smethport Graded School the coming winter.

"PENNSYLVANIA DAY."—Gov. Hartranft has designated Thursday, Sept. 28th, for an assemblage of the people of this State at the Centennial Exposition, and has appointed Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, as the orator on the occasion. An address has been issued by the Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers invoking the co-operation of the people of the Commonwealth, and calling for such an outpouring as will be worthy of the great State in whose honor the demonstration is to be made. The 28th of September is a day of historic interest to the people of Pennsylvania, as being the anniversary of the signing of our first State Constitution, which took place on Sept. 28, 1776, so that "Penn-sylvania Day" will be the one hundredth anniversary of the event it commemorates.

A CHALLENGE.—If "Brandt," the anonymous scribbler with not sufficient manliness to write over his own signature who stated that C. M. Smith had been promised the Associate Judge nomination really thinks such is the case, he can easily make some money in a way that is fully sanctioned by Democratic precedents. We are authorized to direct him to a gentleman who is desirous, even anxious, to wager a considerable sum with him or any of his friends that C. M. Smith never asked for the nomination, was never promised it, and was never in any way or by anybody encouraged to think he would receive it. Come, now, "Brandt," here's a challenge for you, which, unless you know your assertion to be a deliberate lie, we expect you will readily accept. We would not make the proposition, did we not think you could understand such a truly Democratic argument better than any other. So in the language of your illustrious political guide, the Hon. John Morrisey, you are expected to "put up or shut up." But as a friend let us advise you not to accept the gentleman's challenge, for he knows, and we know, and you ought to know, that your statement is entirely false, and you will lose your money.

— Court next week.

— The County Teachers' Institute is in session.

— And the modest school-ma'm hath invaded us in force.

— See Auditors Report of Smethport School District in another column.

— We are obliged to defer an interesting Philadelphia letter until next week.

— Haskill seems never to tire of improving his hotel property. He proposes to remodel his bar-room after Court.

— It is said that you can buy groceries remarkably cheap at Rogers' store, near the mill.

— The working force of the MINER vote unanimously that C. M. Suckles is a trump. A half bushel of delicious eating apples won all our hearts.

— Tioga county is to have the honor of naming the elector for this Sixteenth congressional district on the Cooper and Cary ticket.

— A dozen oil rigs are being erected in sight of the depot at Tarport. They are located on the Welch, Clark and Melvin farms.

— The timber and tools for Haskill's well will be on the ground this week. We look to hear that Haskill has struck a flowing well, in case he does not lose that "lucky six-pence" which has brought him so much good fortune.

— Judge Olmsted, of Coudersport; M. F. Elliot, of Wellsboro; E. D. Lovereidge, of Cuba; Hon. R. Brown, and J. R. Clark, of Warren, were in town last week in attendance upon a suit in Chancery—Chamberlain vs. J. & H. Wright.

— The Patent Medicine that is sold without being advertised. We allude to James' Cough Pills, we believe all who have used them agree in saying that they have found them superior to all other Cough Remedies.—Sold by McCoy & Reilly, and by all druggists.

— H. V. Redfield, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, is in town. "Vic" talks very little about politics or religion, but is evidently a Tilden worshipper. That fact, however, does not seem to influence the editorial management of the Commercial, which is emphatically for Hayes and Wheeler.

—The editor of the Potter Enterprise expressed his venom and jealousy by showering upon Hon. L. Rogers, our candidate for Senator, some of his choicest billingsgate epithets in the last issue of his paper. As a background the Enterprise editor is a perfect success, and Potter county must be proud of him.

— The report of oil, showing a little over 2,000,000 barrels in tank, exerted but slight influence in depressing the price. This shows the strength of the article, and the probable firmness of price in the future. The permanent upholding of rates, say to $3.50 per barrel, will greatly benefit this country.

— An interesting meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club was held last Wednesday evening. The meeting was addressed by Henry Loewenthal, Esq., of New York, a reporter of the New York Times, and also by L. Rogers, of Smethport. The remarks of each were well received by the Republicans present.—Bradford Era.

— We have upon our subscription books the names of about five hundred subscribers who are indebted to us for from one to three years subscription. This is a pretty heavy load for us to carry, and we would like those of the number who can to relieve us in so far as it is in their power. Next week will be a good time to do it.

— Under the unintelligible title of "The Republican County County-" a Smethport correspondent of the Reporter, "Brandt," wrote a readable article last week. Notwithstanding its wretched typographical errors, bad English and numerous misstatements it added for once a little spice and variety to the usual dullness of our neighbor's advertising sheet.

— Feeling called upon to serenade his dear gazelle he borrowed an accordeon and after getting so that he could squeeze a few doleful noises out of it, he posted himself under her window one night and began plaintively howling, "Oh, whisper what thou feelest!" She poked her head out of the window at the third line and said, "Oh, it's you, is it? I thought it was cats. And you want me to whisper what I feelest, hey? Well, I feelest tired, that's what. Been working a hard running sewing machine all day. Get me a 'Light-Running Domestic' and then I'll know you mean business."

Married.

NINER—MARTIN.—At Port Allegany, Pa., on Saturday, September 16, 1876, at the residence of R. E. Whitely, by Rev. H. O. Miller, FANNIE W. NINER, adopted daughter of R. E. Whitely, to WM. H. MARTIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The bridal party left on the 2.50 p. m. train of the same day upon an extended and pleasant tour to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Philadelphia and New York, occupying two weeks. The printers were kindly remembered with an elegant basket of flowers and a bountiful supply of wedding sweetmeats, in return for which the happy couple will please accept our thanks and best wishes for not only a pleasant and enjoyable wedding trip but a happy and prosperous life journey.

Buggies! Buggies!

Jud. Monroe is agent for the sale of buggies manufactured at Arcade, which he is able and willing to guarantee as the first class in quality and make. They are warranted to be all manufactured of second growth hickory and well made in every particular. One especial advantage that is claimed for them is their cheapness in price, which is a point worth looking at in these times. Call upon the agent if you are want of a buggy.

A Democratic Outrage.

A perfectly reliable citizen of Ceres township writes us the particulars of an outrage enacted by the Tilden "reform" democracy of that township which should be published broadcast to show the spirit of the "Confederate X Roads" democracy of McKean county. The Republicans of Mayfetton, Ceres township, raised a beautiful pole last Friday afternoon, and made arrangements to put up afterward a Hayes and Wheeler banner. The democrats of that neighborhood seem to be a lightened, chivalrous set of rascals, somewhat after the style of their Southern ex-Rebel brethren, and they could not endure the prospect of a Hayes and Wheeler banner floating in the breeze. Thus, Saturday night, while all honest men were sleeping, a valiant band of Tildenites sallied forth and CUT DOWN THE POLE. Not only that, but they STOLE THE ROPES with which the Republicans intended to raise the banner. The "reformers" who originated and engineered this infamous and contemptible outrage no doubt feel that they have thus done valiant service for the democratic cause. One thing they have certainly accomplished: They have shown to the people of Ceres township and McKean county the true spirit and animus of the democracy. It is the same spirit which manifests itself in the Southern States by shooting white and black Republican voters simply because they are Republicans, and burning school-houses. These same scoundrels who cut down this Republican pole would resort to the same murderous practices as their southern brethren, if they dared to. The pole will be raised again in a few days, and if the Tildenites again undertake to molest it there will probably be trouble.

Eldred Correspondence.

Eldred, Pa., Sept. 19, 1876

To the Editor of the Miner:

S. W. Smith, of Port Allegany, addressed about one hundred voters of this town, in the Hayes and Wheeler Club-rooms, last Saturday evening, on the political issues of the day. Mr. Smith's speech had the ring of the pure metal, and was followed by a stirring appeal from Mr. Lovejoy, of Otto. One man, being in a condition that rendered him entitled to the sympathy and support of the Democratic party, came near disturbing the meeting by asking frivolous and impertinent questions, but as no notice was taken of him, he soon quieted down, and seemed to understand that "discretion is the better part of valor."

On the same evening, having received instructions from the great democratic pedant of this county, Hon A M Benton, his political proteges of this town met in Wright's store by the Lattice bridge for the purpose of organizing a Tilden and Hendricks Club. After drumming all over town, and happening to have aid from Cuba, N. Y., and East Sharon, Pa., they succeeded in enrolling about two dozen of names. Mr. Hiram Deane, an independent Liberal, was chosen President for the purpose of nursing him along, as he declared for Tilden, though he does not support their county ticket. It being announced that Benton would give five dollars toward getting a campaign banner, of course the others had to "go and do likewise," and as the result about $25 was subscribed. As they decided to have a $40 flag, and as but $25 was raised, the query naturally arises, has one of Tilden's "barls" of money found its way up here in Pennsylvania?

All of the Tilden and Hendricks Clubs cannot heal the wound in the Democratic party in this town, caused by the one man spirit controlling the action of the Convention. Some of the most respectable members of the party come out squarely and say they cannot support their nominee for Representative. It would not be surprising after a few more such instances, if some persons should lose their political prestige in this town.

Waiting for further events, I remain

Yours, OBSERVER.

Died.

In Norwich township, Sept. 16th, of Consumption, Mrs. Lydia A., wife of C. P. Rice, aged 34 years, 2 months and one day.

At Farmers Valley, Friday, Sept. 15, 1876, Mr. Timothy R. Robbins, aged 71 years.

Mr. R. enjoyed his good usual good health until the morning of his death; he then complained of a pain in his chest but it did not deter him from attending to his business. About 2.30 p. m., he left his office intending to go to the Moore school house. When near the R. R. Station he stopped to converse with some friends. While with them he fell to the ground, dead. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at the Valley church.

Beautifies The Complexion, Etc.

There is a medicine that cures Biliousness, Bad Breath, Headache, Dyspepsia, Deranged Stomach and Bowels, Jaundice, Nervousness, Scrofula, Sleeplessness, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, Boils, all skin and blood diseases and beautifies the complexion.

It purifies the liver to throw off bile. It cleans out the entire Alimentary Canal and rids it of worms and other vermin that inhabit an unhealthy stomach and bowels.

It completely cleanses and purifies the Blood and at the same time strengthens and heals the Stomach, Nervous system, Heart, Lungs, Kidneys, and all other tissues.

It causes the head to become clear and the patient energetic for business when dull or indisposed from biliousness or impure blood. It cleanses and produces appetite, strength and vigor. It does all these things with certainty, by acting upon the causes of disease, removing all humors and impurities from the blood and toning up the stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, heart and lungs. It is pleasant to take also, and its effects on the system are warming and every way agreeable. Its name is Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

Manufactured by Dr. M. M. Fenner, N. Y. For sale by dealers in medicines, and by A. B. Armstrong Smethport Pa.

Dressmaking.

MRS. G. C. KIDDER is prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy dressmaking in the latest styles and at reasonable prices, at her residence on Green street. Give her a call. 41-3m

FOR SALE.—W. S. Brownell has for sale a new lumber wagon, which he will sell cheap, for cash or approved credit.

STRAYED into the pasture of C. H. Crosby, of Norwich township, a red and white two year old Heifer, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. C. H. CROSBY 47-3t

A Card.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and, in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our Trade Mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac simile of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants.

HOLLOWAY & CO.

43-4t

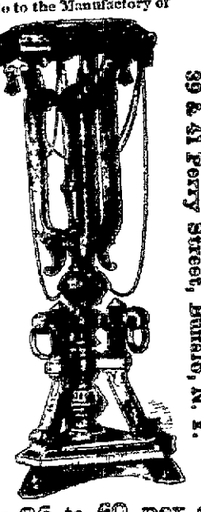
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM

FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of



ALBERT BEST & CO. 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ALBERT BEST & CO. 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

From 25 to 50 per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hand.

ALBERT BEST & CO.

39 & 41 Perry St.,

(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)

Buffalo, N. Y.

46-1y

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Orders for coal, either hard or soft, left with S. V. Godden or B. A. McClure will receive prompt attention

Rates of coal by the car or by the ton delivered in Smethport at any point in town

Size	By the ton.	By the car.
HARD COAL.		
Grate	$6.90	$6.70
Egg	6.90	6.70
Stove	7.00	6.80
Chestnut	6.80	6.60
SOFT COAL.		
Lump	$3.75	$3.60
R of M.	3.50	3.35
Nut & Slack	3.00	2.85

GODDEN & McCLURE.

Smethport, Pa. Sept. 14, 1876. 46-tf

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

Mrs. W. D. Gallup has opened a store for the sale of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, in the building

OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She will at all times keep on hand the BEST AND MOST SEASONABLE GOODS, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

MADAME FOY'S CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Orders for DRESSMAKING filled with promptness and good taste.

MRS. W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, Pa. Sept. 14, 1876.-46-1y

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

S. M. LYMAN having opened a Boot & Shoe Shop in J. G. Eaton's building, on Mechanic Street, is prepared to do all work in his line in a prompt and satisfactory manner and at bottom prices for ready pay only. Ladies and Gents' fine work a specialty. Repairing done prompt, nice and cheap.

S. M. LYMAN.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 13, 1876. 46-tf

Platform Wagons.

Parties wishing platform wagons, open or top buggies, will find it greatly to their interest to buy of C. M. Colegrove, Colegrove, Pa., who is selling a first class article cheap. Samples of these wagons can be seen at his store at Colegrove. 40-6m

For Sale.

One Store with a dwelling house attached, for sale with the entire stock of goods, consisting of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions &c. Has a pleasant location in the village of Kane. Also are House and Lot, Barn, &c., all of which will be sold at the most reasonable terms.

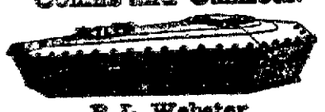
Enquire of or address

O. D. COLEMAN,

Kane, McKean Co., Pa.

Kane, August 10, 1876.—tf

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, cst. and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Health And Its Pleasures,

OR

DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES.

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sudden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to do well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and Stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

How to be Strong.

Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a cure upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however; for these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of cold in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid, fermented, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels become regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine correcting medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action, they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known to the world for the following diseases.

Acne,	Female Irregularities,	Ulcers,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula, or King's Evil.
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Sore Throat,
Blotches on the Skin	Gout,	Stone & Gravel,
Bowel Complaints,	Headache,	Secondary Symptoms,
Colics,	Indigestion,	Tic-Douloureux,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Inflammation,	Tumors,
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Ulcers,
Debility,	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Worms of all kinds.
Dysentery,	Piles,	Weakness from any cause, &c.
Dyspepsia,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of Urine,	

CAUTION: None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as Agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. v13n27ly

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Smethport School District for the school year ending June 1, 1876.

D L Forsyth, Treasurer,	Dr	
To amount due District at last Settlement		$473 33
To State Appropriation for year ending June 1, 1876		127 41
To amount from taxes from Duplicate June 1, 1876		1825 74
To amount from Co Commissioners since last report.		200 00
To amount from loans since last report		700 00
To amount from other sources		49 32
Total		$3445 80
D L Forsyth, Treasurer,	Cr	
By amount of order paid	$1911 70	
By Collect's fees and commission on Treasurer	76 04	
By debts and interest paid	922 83	
Total		$2910 57
Balance due district		$535 23
Bonds outstanding and unpaid		$7500
Cash in hands of Treasurer to redeem bonds		$535 23

L ROGERS, President.

I S GLEASON, Secy.

And now, Sept. 19, 1876, We, the Auditors of Smethport Borough approve of the above statement.

M A SPRAGUE, THOS. KING, } Auditors.

Final Account.

NOTICE is hereby given that D. F. Pattison and S. W. Pattison, Administrators of the estate of E. Pattison, deceased, have filed in the Registers Office of McKean County their final account as administrator of the said estate, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the next stated Orphan's Court to be held in Smethport, in said county on the 25th day of September next A. D. 1876.

Witness my hand and seal, August 29th 1876.

[SEAL.] C. K. SARTWELL, Register.

44 t. c.

J. P. GREEN, vs. A. WEGLEY. } IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF McKEAN COUNTY PA NO. 1, DECEMBER TERM, 1875. WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

And now, August 15, 1876, the Plaintiff entered a rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages on the judgment in this case.

JOHN C. BACKUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

McKean County, ss:

J. P. Green, the above named Plaintiff being duly sworn, says, That there is due to him from the Defendant in the above stated Foreign Attachment, the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and twenty-six cents, on the following cause of action, viz., one hundred and eight dollars, debt and interest on promissory note; two hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-six cents, debt and interest, for work and labor done, goods sold and delivered, money paid for Defendant at his special request, and money loaned,

his

J. P. ✓ GREEN.

mark

Sworn and subscribed } D. V. Crossmire, Witness.

August, 10, 1876.

C. K. SARTWELL, Prothonotary. 42-6t

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the September term of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county for Charters of Incorporation for the "Kanoholum Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church" and the "Kanoholum Cemetery Association."

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Would respectfully call attention to the following

DEPARTMENTS

DRESS GOODS.

This Department is unusually attractive. Full and complete lines of Black Goods. Novelties in New Fabrics and Colorings, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Peal Handles.

CARPETS.

Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c, are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examinination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday June 23, A. D 1876, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday the 25th day of Sept. 1876, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, with their rolls, records & inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, Sept. 2, 1876, and the 100th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

C. K. KING, Sheriff.

Trial List, Sept. T. 1876.

No.	Term	Year	Parties
166	June	1873	J F Clark vs T J Melvin *et al*
68	Dec	"	J F Clark vs C C Melvin Administrator of
122	Sept	1874	Rebecca Ferris vs James Boylan *et al*
198	"	"	Jas H Wright vs C Chapel
205	"	"	Philo Ackley, guardian vs J M & G M Welch
111	Dec	"	H Little, Ex'r, vs Daniel Kingsbury vs J F Clark
130	"	"	F Bushman vs A Dillenbacher & wife
79	June	1875	H Little Ex'r vs W Newell
6	Sept	"	John Pierton vs L Gordon
172	"	"	J F Charles vs M Finnegan
209	"	"	C Hinneman vs M'K & B R R Co
41	Dec	"	J F Clark vs H Little Ex'r
181	"	"	J Colegrove vs M'K & B R R Co
100	"	"	E C Ets, adm'r of vs Pelton *et al*
98	Feb'y	1876	James Briggs vs Henry McCord
194	"	"	County of McKean vs Bradford School District
232	"	"	R T Watkins vs R W Green and wife
149	June	1876	Mrs A E Haley vs Job Miller and wife

C. K. SARTWELL, Prothy. per JOHN R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

Jury Lists.

Traverse Jurors Drawn for the September Term, 1876.

Annin—Dennis Lane, J S Hodges, A K Bessie, Thomas Cantwell.

Bradford—L C Farr, Thomas Taft, Patrick Hinchey, Daniel Hatfield, Sheldon Jewett.

Ceres—Thomas Dunn, Leander McDonald, Thos Oliver.

Corydon—C D Seamen, Wm. Knapp.

Eldred—Duncan McIntosh, S H Oviatt.

Keating—H W Hibbard, Thos Goodwin, J W Stark, T L Chapin, Geo W. Pelton.

Lafayette—Thos Lynch, Isaac Foster.

Liberty—S S Littlefridge, J R Bishop, C A Cole

Miles Grove, F M Coleman, Wm Coleman, S D Thomas, J F Roe.

Norwich—S R Smith, Theron Colegrove.

Sergeant—Wm Totten, Patrick Fitzsimmons.

Smethport—S J Gifford.

Grand Jurors Drawn For the September Term, 1876.

Annin—John Fitzsimons, J A Cooper.

Bradford—Spencer Tibbits, Orrin Seward, J N Brown, Isaac Cossetine, W. R. Glass, E D Pratt.

Ceres—Albert A Stevens, Geo Chamberlin.

Corydon—E N Holmes.

Eldred—Wm Good, John S Cotton, Cable Canfield.

Lafayette—N B Hoop, Geo Bowes, Wm Smith, Geo C Smith.

Liberty—I Dolley, A R Barnaby, O. D. Vosburgh

Otto—Godson Ellis.

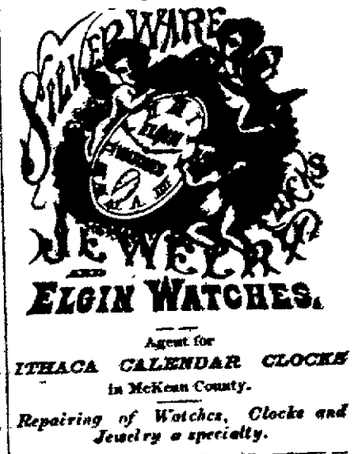
Sergeant—Louis Stolwitzer.

Wetmore—Robt Lafferty.

O. VOSBURGH, A. REILLY, } Jury Comm'rs.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of HERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two *post stamps*. Address the Publishers.

T. BRUGMAN & SON,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

13-Ey-1

PATTERSON.

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mixer Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 18, 1875.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY.

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back—made to support the back of the sitter when bending forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers or any other fastenings and the bane of parents; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogues.

THE NEW

"DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest fabrics, as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being so easy.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,

New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting garments can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of their own garments. With the best talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of current fashion at home and abroad, we are enabled to furnish reliable patterns, such as cannot be obtained elsewhere. Our styles are always the latest and best. Agents wanted everywhere. Our stylographic-illustrated magazine is the ladies' favorite. Specimen copy and catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,

New York and Chicago.

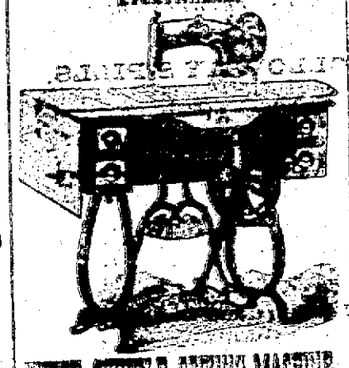
THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your well-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $15 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES.

1ST—THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

2D—THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

3D—THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT; ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 5 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND HANDSOMEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so unsightly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

Oriental Manners.

Mr. Edward King writes: The Orientals at the Exhibition are a perpetual source of amusement. Their mild and pleasant ways, even when they are engaged in disputes, seem very funny to the Western Caucasian. Their profuse gestures and their picturesque costumes have now become so common that even the visitors from the country do not long stare at them. But their manners of thought are ever new fountains of delight for our people who come into contact with them. Their ideas of our civilization are so totally different from our own, and often so much less favorable, that we can hardly fail from time to time to be shocked, but in general their curious views of things provoke only a smile.

The Cypriote Greek who brought me my coffee one evening at the Turkish cafe answered, when I asked him how he liked America: "Ho! Merika good, a place to make a money, not place to live!" Then drawing a long breath, he added: "Breathe, not live," by which remark I suppose he meant to express the idea that mere existence was not life, and that the only life worth having was the sensuous, favored one of his own delicious climate. An American friend related to me his experience in studying the character of a very well bred Turk, who lives in the same hotel with him.

This Turk, who is beginning to speak a little English, is an affable, amiable, round faced, well dressed gentleman, who does not seem capable of harming a fly. But the other day my friend seeing the account in the morning paper of the terrible massacre in Bulgaria, read them aloud to the Turk, expecting from him some deprecatory remarks. None came; the Turk smiled sweetly as he heard the thrilling accounts of children impaled upon bayonets, women strangled, and men hanged, and, rubbing his hands, he said: "Much good, kill more, stop war soon." Then, suiting the action to the word, he went through the motions of tossing a child on a bayonet, and burst into laughter, saying: "Much good, that make them much afraid." After which he went on tranquilly eating his breakfast, as if his sentiments were quite natural and justifiable.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

In the contests for the first heats of the pair-oared race on Philadelphia, Green and Thomas, of the Thames crew, defeated two others of the same crew, in 21.44½; Josh and Gil Ward were beaten by the Boston crew of Fowler and Regan in 23.22. Brady, of St. John, N. B., won a heat in the single sculls over Ellis Ward in 22.03½; Hanlon, of Toronto, also won a heat over Plaisted, of New York, and Luther, of Pittsburgh, in 21.46½ .... Vermont elected the Republican ticket by a large majority..... An outbreak occurred among the natives on the west coast of Africa, three British gunboats ascended the Niger and fought the inhabitants. Several villages were burned..... As a workman was handling fifteen pounds of nitro-glycerine on board a scow off Astoria, Long Island, where the excavation has been made to blow up Hell Gate, the entire mass exploded, killing three men instantly and wounding nine others, besides doing considerable damage to surrounding property ..... Twenty-two hundred people were rendered homeless by the recent fire at St. Hyacinthe, Can ..... A storm did $50,000 damage to buildings and crops in the vicinity of Leavenworth, Kan .....Six private residences and the Argyle hotel at Durham, Can., were destroyed by fire.....The Massachusetts Republican convention renominated Gov. Rice and the entire State ticket. The platform calls for a speedy return to specie; demands a thorough civil service reform; thanks Gen. Grant for his service in the late war, and commends him for his action on the finance question and the rebuke he administered to the House of Representatives.

Charles Francis Adams was nominated for governor by acclamation by the Massachusetts Democracy. The platform indorses the St. Louis convention; demands the payment in coin of the debt represented by legal tender notes held by the people as large equally with the bonded debt held by capitalists; charges the Republican party of incapacity, as illustrated by eleven years' experience; praises the last House for its successful efforts, in spite of opposition, to reduce the expenses of the government to an economical basis; rejoices in the reviving social order and prosperity which has followed the restoration of Democratic control of offices in the Southern States; lays at the door of Republican maladministration the present prostration of industries; demands the reduction of expenses in the State and county offices, and the abolishment of all sinecures; deplores the rapid increase of public taxation and indebtedness, and invites all citizens to join with the party in the endeavor to right the wrongs .... An accident on the Kansas City and Northern railroad caused the death of two men and two children. Twelve others were more or less injured.....A bronze statue of Lafayette, presented to New York by Frenchmen, and erected in Union square, was unveiled with great ceremony ..... The final contest at Philadelphia between the Thames and Halifax crews for the supremacy in the four-cared race, resulted in a victory for the Thames crew on account of Halifax fouling them. Hanlon, of Toronto, easily beat Brady, of St. John's, in the single-scull contest; time, 21.09. The pair-cared final heat was won by Faulkner and Regan, of Boston, over Green and Thomas, of the Thames crew.....The Greenback party nominated a State ticket in Missouri..... Richard D. Hubbard was nominated for governor by the Democrats of Connecticut. The platform indorses the action of the St. Louis convention, charges that the Republican party has become arrogant, selfish and corrupt from its long continuation in power, and notwithstanding its pretensions to reform, opposing the economic and retrenchment policy of the Democratic House; thanks the House for retrenchment to the amount of $30,000,000; demands that none but faithful men shall be intrusted with public duties; that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority; that the Federal government has no authority to send a standing army into a State to interfere with the local affairs, except when called under provisions of the Constitution; and that the recent order of the President placing troops under United States marshals around the polls in the South is an outrage—a menace that a Federal administration, desiring to perpetuate its power, may do so by silencing the sovereignty of the ballot by the use of the sword; demands a speedy return to specie payment by the most speedy and practicable method.

A serious riot is reported as having taken place in Charleston, S. C., growing out of the interference of colored politicians with other colored men who had joined the opposing party. A number of white men went to the rescue of their colored friends, when a bloody fight was at once commenced, and a number of persons were dangerously shot. The colored mob were left in possession of the streets and did much damage to property ..... The prize fight between Tom Allen and Joe Goss was fought in Kentucky, and, although Goss received the most punishment, he was given the fight by the referee, who decided that Allen struck a foul blow. The fight was broken up by a militia company after seven rounds, but the roughs moved ten miles further on and fought thirteen more rounds. Allen won first blood and knock down. On the return of the party to Cincinnati, a whole train of the bruisers was captured, including Allen, who will probably be sent to jail. Another train load, with Goss, escaped ..... A band of eight armed desperadoes entered the bank at Northfield, Minn., in the daytime and, presenting pistols, demanded that the cashier open the vault. On his refusing he was shot dead. They then turned to the assistant cashier, but he did not know the combination, and they let him off with a pistol ball in the shoulder. By this time the citizens were aroused, and on the robbers attempting to escape, killed two of them and wounded a third.....During a political riot at Stony Hollow, N. Y., eleven persons were seriously injured by pistol shots and stones.....Goldsmith Maid won the Springfield (Mass.) free-to-all race in 2.19¾, 2.16¾ and 2.22; with Bodine, Judge Fullerton and Smuggler following.....The national flag in the order named.....The national flag presented to the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., by the citizens of Cleveland and Cincinnati, was unfurled in that city with considerable ceremony.....Congressional nominations: New York, twenty-third district, Scott Lord, Dem.; twenty-fourth, Wm. H. Baker, Rep.; Pennsylvania, eighteenth, Thad. M. Mahon, Rep., and W. S. Stenger, Dem.

The English Poor Law.

An important provision has been inserted in the new English poor law. Hitherto destitute families who were driven into the union through sheer starvation were torn from each other, the father going to one wing of the workhouse, the mother to another, while the children were mostly sent to a third place for schooling. The governing boards are now authorized at their discretion to allow families to live together.

The Grass-hopper Plague.

It is pretty certain that most persons at the East have no adequate conception of the character or extent of the grass-hopper plague, which has wrought such devastation in the Western and Northwestern States. It may assist our readers to comprehend the situation somewhat if we quote from a private letter, just received from southern Minnesota, certain sentences bearing upon the subject. After an introductory reference to the grasshoppers, the writer says:

"They came last Thursday afternoon. Previous to that they were twenty-five miles west of our county line. On that afternoon, a splendid northwest breeze gave them a chance to fill up the intervening space and leap over the western fifth of our county in an hour. They took in about a hundred square miles of our best wheat land, and yesterday afternoon another installment dropped on top of the first lot and came about three miles nearer. They are all giving evidence that they mean to lay eggs. The harvest being just over and mostly in stack, they have not destroyed much of our small crops this season. The locusts, this year, have all come apparently from British North America, and cover a strip of from three to six hundred miles east and west, and perhaps a thousand miles north and south. Parasites and grubs and little red bugs may destroy ninety-nine hundredths of their eggs and still leave enough to eat all that the Northern States and Canada could raise next summer. One can form no idea of the incapacity of mathematics until one has seen locusts; and yet they say that we have in this country only a sprinkling.

"What is to become of us? With locusts present with us, the substance of the nation seems doomed to the devourer. Of course we feel burdened with the cares of the future—it seems impossible to shake off our fears. The worst of it is the utter impossibility of any human mind grasping the whole terrible nature of this locust invasion until after some practical experience of it. In thirty days they have covered fifty thousand square miles, and will fill it with seed equal to a crop fifty times greater than the sowers (grasshoppers) now number.

"I have been satisfied for several years that they would yet extend to the Atlantic, and am equally convinced that no human power, contrivance, or combination can accomplish anything against them. The papers do not and dare not tell the whole story, for this would soon destroy all value to property and annihilate all credit. I have been supposed to have made money here; but if I could realize half that I brought here five years ago (and I can safely say that hitherto I have lost none), and knew where to go to escape, I would feel richer than I ever expect to again."

Reading the above, one begins to understand what our Western farmers have been called upon to endure and what may yet be in store for farmers at the East. The Colorado beetle has wended his way hither, and perhaps he is pioneering the way for the hopper. We hope not, but who can tell?

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

The watch with which Major Andre tried to bribe his captors, is now on exhibition in Philadelphia.

Martyrs to salt rheum, rejoice! The persistent use of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will cure you. Use it instead of the greasy ointments and astringent washes with which you have heretofore stimulated the disease. It is cleanly, safe and speedy. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

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We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic."

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain."

Choice Peach Trees, $3 to $5 per $100; Wilson's Early Blackberry Plants, $12 per 1000; Lucretia Dewberry Plants, $3 per $100; Asparagus, $2 per 1000; Strawberries, cheap by mail. H. S. JOHNSTON, Stockley, Del.

The Markets.

NEW YORK				
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks		12¾@		13
Common to Good Texans		09 @		09¾
Milch Cows		35 00 @		75 00
Hogs—Live		06 @		06¾
Dressed		07¾@		08¾
Sheep		05 @		05¾
Lambs		06¾@		07¾
Cotton—Middlings		11¾@		11¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 25 @		6 75	
State Extra	6 50 @		8 00	
Wheat—Red Western	1 20 @		1 20	
No. 2 Spring	1 06¾@		1 06¾	
Rye—State	95 @		95	
Barley—State	95 @		1 00	
Barley Malt	92½@		1 20	
Oats—Mixed Western	40 @		42	
Oats—White Western	47 @		47	
Corn—Mixed Western	80 @		90	
Hay, per cwt	45 @		75	
Straw, per cwt	40 @		55	
Hops—'76's—8 @86 '75s	10 @		23	
Pork—Mess	17 00 @		17 00	
Lard	10¾@		10¾	
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	16 00 @		17 00	
" No. 2, new	7 00 @		8 00	
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00 @		6 25	
Herring, Scaled, per box	20 @		21	
Petroleum—Crude	14½@		15	Refined, 28
Wool—California Fleece	17 @		28	
Texas "	16 @		26	
Australian "	— @		—	
Butter—State	30 @		35	
Western Dairy	28 @		33	
Western Yellow	14 @		18	
Western Ordinary	08 @		11¾	
Cheese—State Factory	03 @		06	
State Skimmed	02 @		03	
Western	08 @		09¾	
Eggs—State	23 @		24	
BUFFALO.				
Flour	6 25 @		6 60	
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 16 @		1 16	
Corn—Mixed	87¾@		88	
Oats	38 @		38	
Rye	67 @		73	
Barley	— @		—	
PHILADELPHIA.				
Beef Cattle—Extra		05¾@		06¾
Sheep		04 @		04¾
Hogs—Dressed		06¾@		07¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00 @		6 10	
Wheat—Western Red	1 10 @		1 16	
Rye	61 @		62	
Corn—Mixed	65 @		67	
Yellow	61 @		64	
Oats—Mixed	42 @		44	
Petroleum—Crude	19 @19		Refined 26	
WATERTOWN, MASS.				
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00 @		7 75	
Sheep	5 00 @		6 75	
Lambs	6 00 @		7 75	

A Useful Tree.

Mr Morgan, an English consul resident in Brazil, cites, in a recent report to his government, the carnouba tree, a species of palm, as one of the most valuable vegetable productions of the country. It flourishes without culture at Bahia, Rio Grande do Norte, and other well known localities, resists drought, and always appears green and luxuriant. Its roots possess properties similar to those of the sarsaparilla. The trunk furnishes a superior fiber. When the tree is young it yields wine, vinegar, a saccharine matter, and a species of gum closely resembling sago. Its wood is excellently suited for the manufacture of musical instruments, as well as for tubes and conduits for water. The pulp of the fruit is very palatable, and the oily nut roasted and pulverised is a good substitute for coffee. The trunk also yields a flour similar to maizena. With the straw, hats, brooms, and baskets are made, and over half a million dollars' worth of it are exported to England yearly. Lastly, a wax, used in the manufacture of candles, is extracted from the leaves.

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